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Bulgaria and Greece Won to Side of the Allies

London, Aug. 11.—That the entente allies have won over Greece and Bulgaria, and that these two wavering Balkan states would soon throw their military forces against the Teutonic-Turkish armies, was indicated by advices received today from the near east. A despatch from Athens states that the Bulgarian legation there has announced that the proposals made by the entente powers have been found satisfactory to the government at Sofia.

Another Athens message brought the information that ex-Premier Venizelos is again in the saddle of the Greek government, and that he will form a war cabinet when parliament re-convenes on August 16. This means the retirement of Premier Gounaris, who came into power in the wake of the Greek revolution, and his plans for aiding the allies.

The renewed offensive of the British troops at the Dardanelles and the appointment of General Maurice Sarrail to lead the French forces there are taken as confirmation of previous reports that the strat operations will be carried on to a definite conclusion as soon as possible.

With Bulgarian and Greece armies assisting, the allies believe they can roll the Turkish army back into Asia and clear the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus for the relief of Russia.

Roumania, which was ready to follow Italy in declaring war on Austria, but was deterred by the Austro-German victory in Galicia, will undoubtedly enter Bulgaria and Greece when they enter the fray.

A despatch from Bucharest received today said that the international conditions of Roumania are serious. "Six hundred thousand and carloads of wheat representing the crops of this year and last, are prevented from shipment by the war, and the peasants are beginning to show a threatening attitude," it read. "Unless the government does something to relieve the situation a revolt similar to that of 1907 is feared."

"It is believed the government will be influenced by these considerations and hasten its intervention in favor of the allies," "giving" early aid in the effort to force the Dardanelles.

"Opening of the straits would permit the shipment to western Europe of the great grain stores now held in Roumania."

UNITED KINGDOM HAS NATIONAL REGISTRATION

London, Aug. 15.—This was a national registry day throughout the United Kingdom. Every person between the ages of 15 and 65 was asked to fill out a form giving age, occupation, and ability to do work useful to the state. The forms, distributed yesterday, will be collected to-morrow and the government will be in possession of complete information as to the labor resources of the country and the number of men available for military service. The enumerators had been supplied with pink forms upon which, to fill in particulars regarding those capable of military service for the use of the war department so they can be called upon immediately in case of need.

The enumerators caused remarkable scenes in all parts of the country. Many young men, believing the registry means the inauguration of compulsory service and that on joining the army hereafter will be considered conscripts instead of volunteers, went to the recruiting offices, which were kept open all day in some towns, to offer their ser-

vice. On the other hand a number of young Irishmen working in England, Scotland, and Wales, returned to Ireland, to some counties of which the registration regulation did not apply.

The departure of a party of these Irishmen from the Clyde was marked by a noisy demonstration. A crowd gathered at Greenock harbor, jostled the prospective passengers and greeted them with cries of "Cowards." In Glasgow, particularly, a large number of young men hastened their marriages, they could be included among those listed, as married in the national register.

Simultaneously with the inauguration of the national register, the national service league issued a manifesto calling a series of public meetings throughout the country at which every fit man will be urged to offer his services to the country, and resolutions will be passed calling upon government "To place the nation under orders."

IS HOLLAND TO SHARE IN WAR SOON?

New York, Aug. 16.—It has been reported on good authority that Holland has been buying large quantities of war munitions in the United States, and many believe these purchases will have a decisive bearing upon the war. Holland, it is believed, is about to enter the world conflict, and her entrance will at a stroke change the whole situation.

Unless Germany is defeated Belgium will become part of the German empire. Holland would then find Germany on three fronts. About her own fate, after that, there could be no doubt. If Holland would live Germany must not conquer.

According to the story Holland will soon enter the war on the side of the allies, and in her intervention she will be supported by half a million British troops landed in Holland. With the troops from Britain the well-trained and equipped Dutch force would make an army at least a million strong, almost in the rear of the Germans in Belgium and in the position to strike at once at the German lines of communication.

No doubt Germany would dispute the landing of troops in Holland. She could only do this with her fleet, and would bring on the general naval engagement Britain has long awaited. Students of the war situation are now watching Holland.

TURCO-GERMANIC RELATIONS BAD; REVOLT IS SEEN

London, Aug. 16.—An Athens despatch, to the Chronicle says: "The strained relations between German and Turkish army officers have led to a serious crisis. A few days ago a quarrel among the staff and other officers in the Gallipoli peninsula led to a formidable mutiny against the Germans. The latter were forced to take the strongest measures to quell it, and with considerable difficulty arrested the ringleaders and some other officers involved. These, to the number of 46, were sent in chains to Constantinople, where they would have been shot had the German commander felt himself strong enough to do so immediately."

"The arrests caused a great sensation throughout the ranks of the army, and tended to increase indignation against the Germans, who now have few real friends, even among the most prominent Young Turks."

"People arriving here from the Turkish capital agree in representing the situation as very perilous. One of them was told by the Sultan's physician that His Majesty is very ill and quite incapable of attending to a state affairs. Audiences are denied even to the most prominent Germans."

He says the greatest indignation is aroused in all circles by the proposal of Prince Hohenzol-

Langenburg to put Germans in administrative posts throughout the country. The over-bearing attitude of the Germans means while aggravates the people, and has called forth lately vigorous protests from several Young Turk leaders.

"The populace generally is absolutely confused by the many communications plastered on every wall in Stambul. They can hardly reconcile the glowing accounts of victories with the torrent of Turkish women by whom there is not the slightest doubt that the people are against the continuation of the war. A revolution is coming, and it will hasten the triumph of the allies."

"From another source comes the information that the number of injured has reached the astounding figure of 125,000, while many thousands are at Meidos or the town of Gallipoli."

SUCCESSFUL CHASE AFTER AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE

Paris, Aug. 15.—The Austrian submarine U-3, which was sunk in the Adriatic on August 12, was sent to the bottom by the accurate shooting of the guns of the French torpedo boat destroyer Bisson, according to a Havas dispatch from Rome, which gives the details of the activities of the U-3. The Austrian submarine attacked an Italian auxiliary cruiser in the lower Adriatic on August 12, but the larger craft, by the clever maneuvering of her commander, evaded two torpedoes aimed at her. She then rammed the submarine but failed to sink it. A squadron of destroyers immediately set out to chase the submarine, which evidently had been damaged in the encounter with the cruiser.

The vessel was sighted the following morning by the Bisson and sunk.

The sinking of the U-3 was announced by the Italian ministry of marine on August 13, but no details of the engagement were given except that 12 members of the crew were saved and made prisoners.

ROYAL EDWARD DESTROYED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

London, Aug. 17.—The British transport Royal Edward has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. Announcement to-day effect was made officially to-day. Six hundred men were saved out of 1,360 troops and 220 other persons on board.

"The troops composed mainly of reinforcements for the 29th division and details of the Royal Army Medical corps."

"Full information has not yet been received, but it is known that about 600 have been saved."

5,000 WOMEN NOW WORK AT KRUPPS

Geneva, Aug. 16.—Official figures show that on June 1 about 5,000 young women were employed at the Krupp works at Essen as compared with 1,329 on January 1. The whole number of employees on June 1 is not given. On January 1 the total was 46,925, exclusive of the employees in the associated industries—mining and shipbuilding, and in the armament works in other parts of Germany owned by the Krupps.

ITALY EQUIPPED WITH NEW GUNS

London, Aug. 16.—Telegraphing from Berne, Switzerland, the Morning Post correspondent says: "Italy has more than doubled the number of her artillery regiments and her new quick-firing guns of the De Port model, which fire 40 shots a minute. This gun is said to have been found more practicable than the older models. It is declared to be excellent for use on rough ground."

Pernicious Activity of Germans in the United States

New York, Aug. 15.—The New York World today published the first of a series of articles based on evidence which, it says, it has collected and which it asserts reveals the scope of official pro-German propaganda in the United States in connection with its conflict with the allies. The evidence, the World says, is based on correspondence exchanged by representatives of the German government, and the assertion is made that most of the undertakings of Berlin in this country have been directed by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg.

These reports, the World asserts, show that the German government, its agents, and its volunteer sympathizers have attempted:

To control the press of the United States;

To influence American news agencies;

To subsidize certain newspapers;

To breed discord and stir up industrial strikes;

To prevent the allies from getting war munitions from this country;

To secure munitions for herself while decrying similar efforts of the allies;

To induce American citizens, often without their direct knowledge, to act as decoys in German-financed "peace" societies.

The chief factors in these undertakings, the article charges, and the direction of the German chancellor, were:

Count Johann Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington.

Captain Frank Von Papen, military attaché of the German embassy.

Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, chief fiscal agent of Germany in this country.

Herr Hugo Schmidt, western representative of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, a German-American chemist.

S. Suizberger, a banker in Frankfurt, Germany.

Herr Watzoldt, trade representative of the German government in this country.

Agents of the German secret service and various other persons not publicly identified with the German government.

Disclosures in the correspondence, the World asserts, show that the German propaganda had for its purpose the involving of the United States in the complications of the European war.

Besides attempting to control the American press, the article charges the plan contemplated the establishment of newspapers and news services, the financing of professional lecturers and moving picture shows and the publication of books to foment American discord to the advantage of the German empire.

The German government, this story says, is the financial backer of the Fatherland, a publication which, it is charged, receives a monthly bonus from Financial Agent Albert.

The World gives as evidence of the publicity programme, "the disputed claim of M. B. Clausen that he secured from Courtland Smith, president of the American Press Association, a 30-day option expiring July 15, last, under the terms of which the German government was secretly to control that institution upon the payment of \$900,000 in cash and the retention of Mr. Smith as the ostensible head at a salary of \$15,000 a year." Mr. Smith it is added denied this allegation.

The World also says the correspondence shows the German government paid the expenses of Edward Lyell Fox, a magazine writer, while in Germany last fall.

One of the most interesting features of the publicity propaganda of Germany," says the article, "is a detailed description of a plan to incorporate an

American news agency (to be secretly controlled by the German government) with the bureaus at New York and Berlin, at an aggregate cost of \$850,000, to supply "Impartial news regarding German conditions."

The World also asserts it has a letter, which indicated the German government sought to secure control of the New York Evening Mail and which presents an agent's claim for compensation for negotiations for that paper's acquisition.

It is asserted that Germany is now building a large munitions plant in this country, and that Berlin has contracts for the entire output of an American explosives company. The transportation of the munitions, the article says, was to be arranged through a neutral government in close proximity to Germany.

The correspondence, according to the World, indicates that an official in the office of the military attaché of the German embassy was in communication with certain labor leaders for the purpose of bringing about strikes in ammunition and motor car plants.

Concerning the alleged effort to secure munitions in this country, the World asserts its correspondence shows Hugo Schweitzer secured for the German government the transfer of a contract between the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark, and Thomas A. Edison for the manufacture and delivery by the latter of 1,212,000 pounds of phenol (carbolic acid) at an aggregate cost of \$1,400,000 to be delivered in daily shipments running till March, 1916.

The correspondence also reveals, says the paper, a payment on June 22 last of \$100,000 to W. F. Hoffman, president of the American Oil and Supply Company, as a guarantee against loss.

A report from Captain Von Papen, his superior describes steps taken by him to prevent exportation of asphyxiating gas to the allies and a plan to tie up two "Pure American" plants producing this gas (chlorine).

Another disclosure to Financial Agent Albert a scheme to acquire control of the Wright Airship Company, at Dayton, Ohio, with the assistance of one of Wright's intimate confidential men.

Reports by agents, the paper says, show the following names were used possibly without sanction, in an undertaking to get American citizens to urge an embargo on shipments of munitions: Albert J. Beveridge, senator, S. S. McClure, publisher; Former Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri; Congressman A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts; Richmond P. Benson, of Alabama; Henry Reisterdahl, artist; Burr McIntosh, author, and Rev. Dr. Aked, of San Francisco.

A letter passing through Arthur Von Briesen and William T. Jerome, says the story, indicated a request by Jerome for a \$10,000 retaining fee.

When it became known last night that the World was to publish this article and proofs were shown him, M. C. Clausen, former publicity agent for the Hamburg-American Steamship Line and the publisher, since the beginning of the war, of a "Bulletin of information," about the war, flatly denied the charge that he was interested in any scheme for spreading German propaganda throughout the States. He said he knew nothing of the letter concerning an option on the American Press Association service.

RUSSIA ORDERS 1,000,000 RIFLES

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—An order for one million rifles has been placed by the Russian Government with the Westinghouse company of Springfield, Mass. This is the second order to be received by this concern from Russia. The price paid for the rifles in the first order was \$28.75 each, and the second order slightly more. Delivery at the rate of 100,000 a month is required by the terms of the contract.

Allies Prepare for Big Effort on the Western Front

London, Aug. 16.—The Chronicle correspondent, G. S. Perris, who has been making a tour of the French front in the Moselle valley, writing from Nancy, says: "We are, in the midst of preparation for an effort, the magnitude of which has never been known before. From the sea to the Alps no considerable offensives have been attempted for more than two months, though enough pressure has been maintained to bend the German armies down and prevent them from sending reinforcements from west to east. The Central empires are approaching the point of exhaustion. The further the Russian campaign goes the sooner this point will be reached. Then, with fallen numbers, will come the imperative need to shorten the German front, a perilous operation, which the lynx eyes of the French, British and Italian armies will not allow to pass undisturbed."

"Naturally, it is a secret whether the great offensive, which is being prepared in the factories of the allies from Lyons to Sheffield, will be delayed until this critical moment."

FRENCH STOP AN ATTACK ON SUEZ CANAL

Paris, Aug. 14.—A plan for an attack on the Suez canal is said by the ministry of marine today to have been detected and thwarted. Announcement was made in the following statement:

"On August 12, after warning had been given to the governor of Jaffa and time given to the evacuation of the vicinity, a French cruiser, the *Arctique*, destroyed the principal building of the shops of the German, Wagner, which were making arms and munitions, and constructing boats destined for an attack on the Suez canal. The houses in the vicinity were not damaged."

Jaffa, in Southern Palestine, Asiatic-Turkey, is about 150 miles northeast of Port Said at the Mediterranean end of the Suez canal. In Jaffa is a large foundry owned by Wagner-brothers. The French ministry's communication leave in doubt the nature of the expedition said to have been planned against the canal. It would be obviously impossible to construct at Jaffa a naval force of sufficient strength to cope with the warships of Great Britain and France in those waters, and it might be inferred that a small vessel were being built for a raid, depending upon secrecy and speed for the success of the adventure.

RUSSIANS SINK GERMAN CRUISER

London, Aug. 16.—The Petrograd Times correspondent reports a German cruiser was sunk and several other German boats were damaged in an action, near Oesel, Thursday. The Germans, the correspondent said, are attempting to bottle up the Russian fleet in order that they may transport to the Gulf of Riga, without molestation.

CANUCKS PRAISED IN RECENT FIGHT

Buffalo, Aug. 16.—A London cable to the Courier, here, stated that Canadian troops had distinguished themselves again in the capture of a strong German position on a hill in the Arras district. It says that the war office, in making the announcement, refers in glowing terms to the coolness in battle and grim determination of the Canadians.

THE DAY OF RECKONING

Under the heading of "The Reckoning," the New York Times has the following forceful arraignment of Germany:

After one year of war Germany possesses Belgium, Russian Poland, where her immense armies are battling mightily, is nearly within her grasp, and she occupies a part of some of the richest provinces in northeastern France, where, for many months since her retreat from the Marne she has carried on trench warfare, chiefly defensive. These are her spoils, the twelvemonth achievements of the vast military forces she has for 40 years been training for the conquest of Europe.

Germany has lost 3,000,000 men, approximately 5 per cent. of her population. She has lost her island colonies in the Pacific, her West African possessions, her fortified outpost of Kiaochow—more than 1,000,000 square miles of German territory and more than 10,000,000 people who acknowledged the German rule. She has been driven from the seas. The ships of her great merchant fleet have been destroyed or have sought refuge in her home waters or in neutral ports. Her foreign trade has been annihilated, save for some precarious exchanges through the Baltic Sea and the little traffic she carries on furtively across the territory of neutral neighbors. Of her great and costly navy only submarines are at large and active. All the rest has either been sent to the bottom by her enemies or because of fear of the enemy lies concealed at Wilhelmshaven or Kiel. And her submarine boats gain for her no military advantage; they merely harass the enemy without diminishing his fighting power.

These are Germany's material losses. For a great nation they are trifling; a few peaceful recuperating years would make them good. What we may call her moral loss is incomparably greater. It is beyond all measurement and irrevocable. The Germany of the Hohenzollerns, damned forever a thousand years from now the awful story of violated Belgium will be read by school children in their history books as the children of today read of Hun and Saracens. A little more than a year ago Germany was on terms of real friendship with all nations save for one or two that harbored resentment for the past, or were suspicious of future aggressions. Germany was respected and admired for her marvelously swift advance in science, in industry, and in commerce. She held a secure place among the foremost. Now not one nation on earth has a friendly feeling for her, with the exception of Austria and Turkey, two powers of such mean estate that for half a century no country has been so poor as to do them reverence; Turkey, the land of the unpeopled, which would have been effaced years ago but for the miserable immoralities of the European concert, and Austria, long stagnant and decaying under the rule of a monarch as narrow, as selfish, and as stupid as George the Third. These are Germany's allies, her friends, all she has left.

The admiration and respect Germany had won for herself have given way to abhorrence, to a great fear and a stern resolve, as men have tardily comprehended her monstrous designs against the world's peace and freedom and have witnessed the unbelievable savagery of the methods by which she seeks to gain her ends. But most of all men have been appalled by the extent and the completeness of her preparations for war. History has no precedent for it, nor any such tale millions of people under a rule that directed their every energy in the planned way to make them more efficient for butchery. It is a spectacle to marvel at, but a standing menace to our near and distant peace. Germany unconquered, Germany not brought to her senses, threatens the peace and security of all the nations of the world. So her neighbor nations have resolved to conquer her, to put an end to her power, to prevent her from ever again to cause blood to flow

in rivers as it has flowed during this year of war.

They are going to do it. They are going to conquer Germany and put her mad rulers under such restraint that her people will have the opportunity they have never been able to conquer themselves to put Germany under the rule of reason. A slow and bloody process it is. Beset by four great powers, Germany holds her own—as yet. She will have victories, as in Poland, and her people will be deluded by their false rulers into believing that triumph awaits her. That can never be. The allies will win because they must. For free England, Republican France, aspiring Italy, and for vast Russia there can be no Caudine Forks; their armies will never pass suum at the German behest. They would perish first, to escape the living death of subordination to Prussia. Their immense superiority in men, in wealth, in power, will determine the contest, even if it be prolonged for years.

There are Germans within the Empire who condemn the imperial purposes, who well know the nature of the raging fever that besets Germans. Some of them speak out; they will not be silenced; but when the organ of the Social Democrats, with daring frankness, gave a name to the disease, the paper was suppressed. Of the "terrible crisis" in German affairs Vorwaerts said the other day:

"It shows us that the German people is stricken with a malady which is incurable and may prove fatal; and this malady is jingoism. Thus names a diseased nationalism, which sees neither virtue nor courage in any nation but its own, and which has only insults and suspicion for others."

TALKING ABOUT PEACE

Germany seems ready to make peace. It may not be the kind of peace acceptable to the Allies, for Germany, as far as the progress of her arms is concerned, is at the height of her success. From this time forward there will be a steady, probably a rapid, decline. As a matter of fact, Germany was at the height of her success on the day before the retreat at the Marne; and though with Austria she has driven back the Russians from Galicia, a d penetrated some distance into Poland, strategically the Germans are not as strong as on that eventful day last September.

But possession seems to be considered as of value by the German standard, and the Austro-German horde have more territory now than they will ever have again. But it is not surprising that the Kaiser intimates that he is prepared to discuss peace. The Balkan states seem to be on the verge of joining in the struggle. Their action indicates both a cause and an effect. Doubtless their decision is being hastened by the probability of success of the Allies in the Dardanelles campaign, and their entrance into the struggle will hasten the climax in that campaign. The Italians have seemingly conducted a very masterly campaign on the Austrian front, which is soon to reach a finality. Kitchener's millions have apparently taken no part in the war as yet. These additions to the forces of the Allies in the west should about equal the reinforcements which would come from Russia even if the entire Teutonic forces should be released. But the Germans, to pursue the advantage in Russia or to hold what they have, will be unable to release any very large number of men from Russia. The Russian front extends about 1,000 miles, every foot of which will have to be held. Russia will daily become stronger, both in forces and in munitions. Only a small percentage of the Russian troops available have yet been called upon.

So it is not surprising that the Kaiser is anxious for peace. The German army was organized for a short war, of not more than three months. In a long war the army organization and the financial organization of the empire must collapse. That it has lasted so long is a credit to the ability of the German people.

Though the war, particularly France and Britain, without doubt will be inclined to treat

fairly with the Germans when the time comes; the time for such generosity has not yet arrived. The Allies will not demand a pound of flesh, if that means the destruction or partial destruction of the German nation. Adequate compensation for Belgium, the return of the French provinces to France, and some satisfactory arrangement with adequate guarantee against an armed peace with extravagant and bankrupting expenditure in munitions should be satisfactory. This guarantee should not be very difficult to secure, because Germany for a generation will not be able to raise the money to maintain its enormous army and navy.

The Allies believe that the Germans are seriously desirous for peace at the present time. From every quarter come indications that a cessation of hostilities is greatly desired by the Teutonic allies. The time has not yet come for the Allies to talk about peace. When the Dardanelles have been forced, and Belgium and France have been cleared of the foe and the Allies have their feet on German soil, and Italy has full control of the Adriatic, and the Russian bear is himself again, the Allies will be in a position to talk about peace. That time is coming before most people imagine.

BRITAIN'S POWER

The cleverly conceived talk of Great Britain not doing her share of the war work sedulously set going by some pro-German agency disappears into thin air with the publication of just what sea power during the past year has meant to the Allies, both France and Russia.

And apart from the command of the sea which has rendered the enemy practically impotent to interfere with our commerce while straggling his own, one of the chief duties undertaken by Great Britain has been in rendering financial aid to the Allies, a power which must not be underestimated, but which is very hard to estimate at its true value owing to the difficulty of comprehending finance when talked of in the hundred million dimensions.

As one leading British journal very aptly states: "The truth is not that we have done less on land than we hoped to do, but that we have striven to do more than we with the limited resources for the manufacture of war material were capable of doing in so short a period."

It is upon this resourcefulness, that is capable of expansion which the Germans never dreamed of that the possibilities of the future are based and upon which Britons rely so fully in preparing for a long drawn-out struggle. Germany has a peace which in the judgment of the best opinions she will find it hard to maintain.

THE SHAME OF QUEBEC

(News-Telegram)

What About Quebec, the province in which recruiting officers are stoned and spat upon, and in which only 0.61 per cent. of the population has enlisted, against 3.73 per cent. in Alberta?

What is wrong with that province? If it had been a German principality originally and had been conquered by the British, one could understand its reluctance to take part in this great war. But it is French mainly, and its mother country, as well as the country to which it owes allegiance, is at war, and yet Quebec refuses to lend it aid and to help the country that has made it what it is.

Is Quebec inherently disloyal, or is it a province of cowards? It is either one or the other, and even the Montreal Daily Mail which is usually circumspect when discussing questions that have the least tinge of racialism, openly declares that Quebec's incapacity to use a mild word is "particularly unsatisfactory."

Indeed, it is unsatisfactory, so much so that we would suggest that Sir Lomer Gouin and the members of his cabinet, the members of the Quebec legislature, and the Quebec members of the House of Commons tour their province in the cause of recruiting and not only attempt to neutralize the disloyal teachings of Bourke, but inspire the French Canadians into flaming patriotism that will so stimulate re-

cruting that Alberta's splendid record will be threatened.

GREAT WAR FORETOLD OVER 200 YEARS AGO

In the Workshop, Parish Magazine, under date of August 12, 1914, attention is called to Brother Johannes' prophecies, taken from an old Latin book of prophecies, written about the year 1600. It will bear repeating one year after the beginning of the war, in view of the fact that developments up to date are in keeping with its forecasts. "It is a prophecy about Anti-Christ, and it identifies Anti-Christ with the German emperor, while the allies in opposition to him are called the defenders of the Lamb. It should be added that 'The Black Eagle' stands for Germany, 'The White Eagle' for Russia, 'The Cock' for France, while the 'Leopard' represents Great Britain. 'The Other Eagle' denotes Austria. Here then are some of the prophecies:

"The real Anti-Christ will be one of the monarchs of his time, a Lutheran Protestant. He will invoke God and give himself out as His messenger. This prince of lies will swear by the Bible. He will represent himself as the arm of the Most High, sent to chastise corrupt peoples. He will have only one arm, but his innumerable armies will resemble the infernal regions. For a long time he will act by craft and strategy. His spies will overrun the earth. He will have learned men in his pay who will maintain and undertake to prove his celestial mission. Anti-Christ will be recognized by various tokens, especially he will massacre the priests, the monks, the women, the children, and the aged. He will show no mercy, but will pass along, torch in hand, but invoking God."

"Next as to the armies of which each side is composed. 'Not only all Christians and all Muslims, but even other more distant peoples will be involved. Armies will be enrolled from the four quarters of the globe. Anti-Christ will have a confederate, who also will have an eagle in his arms. He will be a Christian. Anti-Christ's army will surpass in numbers anything that can be imagined. There will be Christians among the cohorts, and there will be Mohammedan and Muslim soldiers among the defenders of the Lamb."

"What Anti-Christ will accomplish is told by the following: 'The Black Eagle will hurl itself upon the Cock, which loqu many feathers, but will strike heroically with its spurs. It would soon be exhausted but for the aid of the Leopard and its claws. The Black Eagle, who will come from the land of Luther, will make a surprise attack upon the Cock from another side, and will invade the land of the Cock up to one-half."

"On the other hand we learn that 'The White Eagle, who will come from the north, will fall upon the Black and the other Eagle, and completely invade the land of Anti-Christ. The Black Eagle will find itself forced to let go the Cock in order to fight the White Eagle, whereupon the Cock will have to pursue the Black Eagle into the land of Anti-Christ to aid the White Eagle."

"The battles fought up to the time of the invasion of the land of Anti-Christ, will be as nothing compared with those which will take place in the Lutheran country. Men will be able to cross the rivers over the bodies of the dead, which in places will change the stream. And to the carnage of the battlefields will be added the destruction of myriads who will die by hundreds of pestilence."

According to Brother Johannes, remarks the vicar, this is a religious war, and we have drawn attention to the prophecy for this very reason. To fight against Anti-Christ, England must be Christian in deed as well as name. Hitherto we have seen no particular signs denoting that England takes the war as seriously as she ought. Her people still in the main neglect their God, and though He may use them for His own purpose to aid in overcoming Anti-Christ, it by no means follows that He will retain England in her victorious position, after she has done her work in being the instrument of His vengeance against the defrauders of God."



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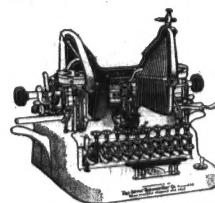
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LACOMBE'S EXHIBIT AT EDMONTON FAIR

(Edmonton Bulletin)

The Lacombe experimental station, which is conducted by the Dominion Government, has a very fine exhibit in the agricultural building.

Included in the exhibit is a model of a stave silo erected at the station last year. The silo, which was made of 2-inch by 30-inch studs, and which is 30 feet high, cost roughly \$100 for material, and has a capacity of a thousand tons. It is filled with a mixture of peas and oats, which runs to about ten tons to the acre cut green.

There is also to be seen at this stand a collection of small fruits, including red and white currants and strawberries. The black currant "Beauty" on exhibit made a profit of \$300 per acre last year. Both strawberries and currants do exceedingly well at Lacombe.

A special feature of the exhibit is the forage grasses and crops. The variety of alfalfa on the stand, known as Grimm, last year yielded 12 tons to the acre. For hardness and yield it cannot be beaten. Among other samples are red clover and alfalfa, both of which do well in Alberta. Grasses on the stand are timothy, brome, western ryegrass and Kentucky blue. The latter is especially valuable for permanent pasture.

There is also an exhibit of noxious weeds, common in Alberta, and the idea of the exhibit is to bring to the notice of the farmer the harm done by these weeds. Each mound shows the weed in all stages of its development, from the seed to the flowering stage. Another interesting exhibit from this station is a complete bee outfit in miniature. The demonstrator states that bees do particularly well at the experimental station.

LACOMBE EXHIBITION

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week—Aug. 24, 25, and 26—the Twenty-Second Annual Exhibition of the Central Alberta Exhibition Association will be held. The directors have worked faithfully to insure a good exhibition. Special committees have given every attention to a list of special attractions, including horse racing, running, jumping, baseball, football, etc., that should attract a large crowd of visitors.

The weather is promising, the roads are good, and the harvest will scarcely be in full swing before the fair.

It is the duty of the farmers, as well as the townspeople, to patronize the fair. This is the one organization in the community that is working along the right lines to build up a solid and prosperous district. The fair should be patronized. Everyone who can contribute anything creditable should do so. Those who can't should go and see what others have submitted for inspection and to swell the receipts by the small admission fee. Farmers especially should remember that the fair is their institution. Even if they are busy they should take a day off to show their interest.

The Lacombe district should, without doubt, provide one of the finest exhibitions in the Province. Between now and fair day let everyone take an interest, let everyone boost and do his part. Remember production is patriotism. The fair should be an inspiration to the whole district. Show your interest in the community and its development by your presence on the grounds each day.

Entries have been coming in very satisfactorily in all departments, the exhibits in poultry promising to break the record. Exhibitors from different parts of the province have made entries, but the big exhibitors from Ontario are conspicuous by their absence this year. In the opinion of many this is just as well. For we have already seen their display and the absence of their high grade show animals will give local farmers more chances of winning the prizes.

On the last day of the fair a splendid sports programme will be presented. Every liberal prize is being offered in the various events.

Make the 1915 exhibition a record-breaker.

FAIR NOTES

All vehicles plying for hire between town and the fair grounds on Fair Days, Aug. 25 and 26, must unload their passengers OUTSIDE the gates of the Fair Grounds. Only private rigs and cars will be permitted on the grounds until after 4 p.m. each day. By order of the President.

Through an oversight in the printing of the Prize List the copy donated by the Prince Charles Watkins was omitted from the list of Special Prizes. Silver Cup for Best Home-made Butter, 5 lbs., in prints (plain, see rule 26), to be won three times, or twice in succession, before becoming the property of the exhibitor.

The reason, public vehicles are requested to unload passengers outside the grounds gates up to 4 p.m. on the second and third days is to eliminate danger at the gate during busy hours, and as the occupants must alight and procure their tickets no hardship will be placed on the drivers, as they can return in quicker time for more passengers than if they ran to the head of the Midway as formerly. The Society will appreciate the co-operation of every one and enable this Fair to pass off without any financial loss, and by your attendance show you appreciate the directors' efforts to keep things going during these unsettled times. "Business as usual."

VICTORY WILL FOLLOW RETREAT

Russia's resources are inexhaustible, her courage is indomitable, and her patriotism abiding. Her one great handicap is her unpreparedness for this great war. She must stubbornly oppose Germany until such time as she has munitions and supplies that will enable her to take the aggressive. Her case today is trying, but it is not desperate. Her forces can retreat indefinitely, and while retreating can do their share to exhaust the Teutons. This policy of exhaustion is the basis of the Entente Allies' operations. It is not so brilliant, perhaps, as the march on Warsaw, but in the end it is more effective. It is not spectacular, but it is bringing about the inevitable result—the collapse of the Germans.

It is too much to expect that the fighting machine that the Huns have been building for a quarter of a century can be taken in a year. Kitchener says it will be three years before it is smashed. The Germans, in these three years, will have exhausted themselves in finances and in men while the end of the Allies' resources will not be in sight. Let us not despair because of the drive of the Germans into Russia. This invasion will not make the Russians quit, but rather it will stimulate them to greater and more sustained efforts. A defeat and a recoil will hit the Huns a terrible blow when the proper time comes.

A year ago the Germans were making a similar thrust into France, but it was halted, and since then the French have so strengthened themselves that to day they are doing the thrusting and their menace to the Teutons daily grows more impressive.

Similarly Russia's day will come when, armed and munitioned lavishly, the czar's cohorts will descend on the invaders and drive them back clear to Berlin.

This will be JHE DAY.

TURKEY AND A SEPARATE PEACE

The New York Times considers it not improbable that Turkey will, when she feels herself weakening, sue for a separate peace with the allies. That, says the Times, is intrinsically probable, and characteristic of Turkish diplomacy. One of the earl things everybody said at the beginning of the war was: "This is the end of Turkey in Europe." But, after a year of war, the Turk is still a factor, and is in a position to offer the allies a very same bargain. He holds the Dardanelles. That is to say, he controls a door of access to Russia.

Russia cannot send to France and England the goods she has to exchange for guns and ammunition and other war supplies, because her open doors are congested

with incoming freight. Via the ports of Archangel and Vladivostok she is receiving locomotives and freight cars and automobiles, cotton, shells, cannon, rifles, and barbed wire, and so heavily taxed are her facilities at these points that it is almost impossible for her to bring from the other side of her empire the foodstuffs she has to sell and discharge there. She is in the position of a trading house, whose receiving doors are jammed and whose principal discharging doors are barred. She can take, but she cannot give. The Baltic Sea is barred by the Germans; the Black Sea is barred by the Turks at the Dardanelles.

In the meantime the Russian robe is at a disastrous discount in London and elsewhere, because, as Russia cannot export goods in exchange for what she imports, she is expected to pay in money. Nobody owes money to her; she owes money to everybody. Ordinarily 94 rubles can be exchanged in London for one pound sterling. Now it takes 154 rubles to equal a pound sterling. That is the measure of depreciation in the exchange value of Russian money. A few days ago a Russian oil company, having earned a dividend, was unable to pay it to its English shareholders, because of the loss of converting Russian into English money.

This situation would be greatly altered if Russia's Black Sea doorway were opened. That is why, for one reason, the allies have been so impatient to force the Dardanelles. Once that were done, Russian goods would come pouring into Europe—wheat, oil and raw materials. Also, an exchange of troops between Russia and her allies would be physically feasible for the first time.

All of this the Turk knows. He knows, also, that in the event of his downfall as an ally of Germany he could only hope for no more consideration from Europe than he historically deserves. So he is able to dangle before him a great temptation, namely, a separate peace, which would open to them the Dardanelles. The price would be an agreement, perhaps, that he should be permitted to hold Constantinople and keep his tottering place in Europe. The other side of it is that Europe hates him and would wish, once for all and good, to put him back in Asia. Russia, in particular, devoutly desires that he should be put back in Asia. Possibly, therefore, the degree of receptivity with which his reported overtures are received will be governed by the allies' reappraisal of the cost of opening the Dardanelles for him. They greatly underestimated it at first.

RUSSIAN PRESS BEGIN CRITICISING WESTERN ALLIES

Petrograd, Aug. 13.—Criticism of the western allies is beginning to appear in the Russian press. An article in the "Pravda" of August 12, 1915, begins: "Whether this proceeding has official sanction is not known, but today the Novye Vremya, which is often used for the dissemination of government news, prints sharp comment upon the fact that large shipments of cotton are reaching Germany through neutrals."

"It is unthinkable," says the Novye Vremya, "that during this time of life and death England, which should look on jealously at the export of cotton, which is a most important element for the German artillery." The article concludes with the assertion that the United States herself sets a precedent in the Civil War by declaring cotton contraband, intimating that similar action ought to be taken by England.

MOOSE JAW SPORTING EDITOR HAD 73 WOUNDS BUT IS RECOVERING

Moose Jaw, Sask., Aug. 16.—E. C. Gowdaway, the proprietor of the Moose Jaw Press, was sporting editor of the Times here, and reported as dangerously wounded for the second time some weeks ago, and since, from an English bullet wound in the chest. He had 72 pieces of shrapnel in his left side and a bullet wound through his chest. A screen was put round his bed that he might depart in privacy, but Gowdaway refused to do anything of the kind, and at last is able to write himself to this city that he will get better.

ALLIES WILL USE VALUABLE INVENTION

Paris, Aug. 16.—A device invented by the Italian engineer Quaranta, which makes it possible to drive torpedoes out of their course and explode them, has satisfied tests, says a special dispatch from Rome. The invention, which is being made to supply the device to the allied fleets.

CUTTING GREEN GRAIN

(Farm and Ranch Review)

"When the 20th of this month arrives a lot of people will be in a quandry as to what should be done about starting their binders. The problem arises every year to a greater or less extent. This year the interest is greater in that part of the country west of Moose Jaw and Battleford. The rainfall has been so heavy that crops have run heavily to straw, and with a moist subsoil maturity is certain to be late. A little experience teaches that at a high altitude with hours of sunshine growing less, temperatures falling and the soil moist, grain ripening is a very slow process. A choice then has to be made between cutting green and taking further risk of frost. If frost has not already done all possible damage to the quality of the grain. Upon this question men of wide experience and acute observation have come to the conclusion that the only safe thing to do is to cut the grain green, not simply in the green side or a little under ripe—but green. It is hard for one who has not been through the experience to put a binder into an under-ripe field, but those who have been through many late seasons assert that when wheat is into the dough stage and the 20th of August has arrived it should be cut. Generally when this stage and time have arrived the straw has turned yellow at the bottom and very little food passes to the grain from the roots after the straw begins to turn. The filling of the grain is accomplished from the plant food already held in the stem and leaves, and therefore the root connection is not important. Of course, the degree of filling varies in different cases of grain cut at approximately the same degree of greenness. Some crops may have too little plant food in the straw to properly fill the grain under the best of conditions, or the weather may be unfavorable for the slow transformation of the plant food from the stem and leaves to the grain, dry, hot winds causing excessive evaporation, which would prevent such a change taking place normally. But speaking in general terms, it is safe practice to cut wheat that is well into the dough stage after the 20th of August has arrived."

SERBIA EXPECTED TO REFUSE WHAT BULGARIA ASKS

London, Aug. 12 (delayed by censor).—There are strong indications that Serbia will give a flat refusal to the demands announced by the Bulgarian premier, Vassil Radoslavoff, three weeks ago, and that the hopes of the entente allies of bringing Bulgaria into the alliance will come to naught, according to some diplomats here. Serbia's formal reply has not yet been given, but those best posted in diplomatic quarters say that Bulgaria's demands far exceed anything that Serbia could possibly yield. The outcome is being watched with keenest interest by the chancelleries throughout Europe, as Bulgaria is the chief obstacle to united action by the Balkan states in joining the entente allies and thus throwing the Balkan barrier between the central powers and Turkey.

Bulgaria contends that by a treaty with Serbia the latter ceded Bulgaria about seven thousand square kilometres of Macedonia, which Bulgaria was compelled by the great powers to relinquish during her defeated conditions after the second Balkan war. Bulgaria now insists that the original treaty be carried out, and that unless she secures the return of Macedonia she will

refuse to join the other Balkan states in assisting the allies. The present issue has renewed the smoldering feud among the Balkans, and much bitterness is said to have developed in the course of the negotiations, all pointing to Serbia's refusal to yield Macedonia and to Bulgaria withholding her support from the entente powers. Officials of both sides say, however, that the negotiations have not yet been abandoned, and that much depends upon attitude of the Serbian parliament which meets next Monday, although personally they see little prospect of accord.

RUSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE FINDS NO OPPOSITION

Milan, Italy, via Paris, Aug. 17.—A long dispatch from Petrograd, outlining the situation in Russia, which gives the impression of being inspired by Sergius Sazanoff, Russian foreign minister, is published by the Corriere del La Sera. The article says, in conclusion: "The proposal for a Russo-Japanese alliance finds no opposition on condition that it be not aggressive against China, and even less so against America, whose friendship is necessary to Russia."

FRANK, CONVICTED SLAYER, LYNCHED

Marrietta, Ga., Aug. 17.—Leo M. Frank, serving a life term for the murder of Mary P. Hagood, of the Atlanta factory girl, and who was taken from the prison farm at Milledgeville, last night, was lynched two miles east of here, today, by the armed party which took him. He was hanged to a tree.

PROHIBITION RETURNS ARE NOW COMPLETE

As the complete returns have been compiled the result of the recent vote on "The Liquor Act" has shown very little change from the result as announced on the evening of the election. The majority has varied only a few hundreds, and there are still fourteen ridings wet and forty-one dry. The majority now stands at 20,502.

THE PROHIBITION VOTE

There has been some rivalry among the different ridings of the province about the percentage of the vote upon prohibition. The Guardian herewith gives the percentage of the vote in the different ridings in favor of prohibition.

Acadia	80
Lacombe	79
Cardston	70
Edmonton	78
Calgary	73
Nanton	72
Hand Hills	72
High River	72
Innisfail	72
Sedgewick	72
Claremont	71
Cochrane	71
Red Deer	71
Alexandria	70
Coronation	70
Stettin	69
Oils	69
Stettler	69
Ribstone	69
Edmonton	69
Taber	65
Wetaskiwin	65
Calgary	64
Clearwater	64
Ponoka	64
Edmonton	63
Vegeville	63
Vermilion	62
Wainwright	62
Calgary	61
Peace River	61
Leduc	59
Okotoks	57
Warner	56
Calgary	54
Macleod	53
Pembina	53
Medicine Hat	52
Sturgeon	49
Redcliff	48
Bow Valley	47
Edson	46
Picher Creek	46
Victoria	44
Stoney	43
Lethbridge	42
Whitford	41
Lac Ste. Anne	38
Rocky Mountain	35
St. Albert	29
Beaver River	27
St. Paul	26
Grouard	26

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the fall of 1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—Edmonton—Third Tuesday in September.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—Third Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October.

Wetaskiwin—First Tuesday in October.

Stettler—Third Tuesday in October.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September.

Medicine Hat—Fourth Tuesday in October.

Macleod—First Tuesday in November.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in November.

Stettler—Second Tuesday in December.

Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday in November.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 27th day of July, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK, Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19 Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—F. H. Schooley, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. S.

The Store
with the
Best Values

THE LEADING STORE

The Store
with the
Right Prices

Great Reduction on All Summer Goods

Ladies Summer Underwear

Regular 15c on sale 2 for 25c
" 20c for 15c
" 25c, 2 for 35c
" 35c for 25c
" 50c for 35c
" 65c for 45c
" 75c for 50c

Ladies' Combinations

Reg 65c on sale 45c Reg \$1.25 on sale 90c
Reg 75c on sale 50c Reg 1.50 on sale 1.15
Reg \$1 on sale 90c

Ladies' House Dresses

3 doz. Ladies' House Dresses, all sizes, special value, regular to \$1.75 on sale \$1.00

Ladies' Hose

10 doz. of Ladies' Hose in black, all sizes, 2 pair for 25c

Ladies' Pumps and Slippers

We are showing a good assortment of Patent Pumps and Low Shoes at a greatly reduced price. Regular to \$4.00 on sale \$2.85

Ladies' Low Shoes

3 doz. pair of Ladies' Dongola and Gunmetal Slippers, well made, extra good fitting, regular \$2.50 for \$1.75

Corsets

2 doz. pair Corsets, extra good value, fine fitting, size from 19 to 24, regular \$2.00 for \$1.25

Prints! Prints!

500 yds of Grafton best English Prints in light colors, good fast color, on sale 2 yds for 25c

Ladies' White Wear

We are still continuing our sale on White Wear. It will pay you to buy now.

Men's and Boys' Balbriggan Underwear

Men's Balbriggan Vests and Drawers, now per suit 75c
Men's Balbriggan Combinations, now per suit 75c
Men's Spring Needle Combinations, were \$1.25, now 90c
Men's Merino Underwear, were \$1.25, now 90c
Boys' separate Balbriggan Underwear, per suit 50c
Boys' Balbriggan Combinations, per suit 50c

Men's Straw Hats

\$1.75 quality now \$1.00 \$1.00 and \$1.25 quality now 75c
1.50 quality now 90c 75c quality now 40c
Common Straws from 10c to 50c, were 20c to 65c.

20 per cent off on all Summer Gloves—

Horsehide, Reindeer Buck, Genuine Buck, Buck Tan, Muleskin and Pigskin
A large lot of \$1.25 and \$1.50 Shirts, slightly soiled, while they last 50c
Fancy Vests, small sizes—34, 35, 36—worth from \$2.25 to \$4.50 50c
Boys' Suits, sizes 23, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, any of them worth \$4.50 to \$6.00, now \$2.95
A special buy in 50c Ties for 25c
35c Holeproof Hosiery in assorted colors 25c

GROCERY DEPARTMENT—Now is the time to buy your Preserving Fruit. Fresh shipment of all kinds of Fruits daily: Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apples, Prunes. A large assortment to choose from.

Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
the Lowest Prices

Why Go Watchless?

In these days of exactitude it is just about impossible for a man to go without a watch. If you are trying it—you know. You know the inconvenience and the necessity for guessing, and the inevitable errors. In these days of easily bought watches, who need go watchless? For \$13 we sell a guaranteed watch, 17 jewels, adjusted, 20 years accurate service in it—a reliable and allright watch. Cheaper ones even than that for those who want them, and, of course, many that cost more. Glad to show you at any time.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank"

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Miss Carrie Muir, of Edmonton, is here visiting her cousin, Miss Marjorie Day.

Smoke from British Columbia forest fires is very much in evidence these days.

Found, on the road, a wagon outgate. Owner can obtain same at The Guardian office.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

Rev. Fernio and wife arrived this week from British Columbia for a visit with George Fernio at Gull Lake.

MAJOR N. S. EDGAR
RECOMMENDED FOR
D. S. O. FOR BRAVERY

Major Norman S. Edgar, at one time bookkeeper for A. Urquhart & Co., and late of Regina, has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Order for gallant conduct at Festubert. Word to this effect was received in town last Saturday from Ottawa, stating that the news had been conveyed to Canada by Captain R. B. Thornton, an officer of the divisional ammunition col-

umn, first contingent, who is home on leave of absence, from the front. Major Edgar, who was wounded at the battle of Festubert, receiving nine different wounds, mostly from shrapnel, arrived at Quebec last Friday on three months' leave of absence. He is visiting his home at Chatham, N.B., but it is expected that he will visit the West before going back to the front.

SEND THEM WARNING

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 17.—Warning is telegraphed to Berlin by the war correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger from the eastern war theatre that the resistance of the Russians may be expected to increase as the Austro-German front approaches the Russian line of defence. The correspondent declares that the Russians can dispose sufficiently strong forces to enable them to make a serious temporary resistance, and adds that battles of increasing intensity, with perhaps a retardation in the Austro-German advance, are to be looked for in the immediate future.

WILL LICENSE TAG DAYS

Moose Jaw, Sask., Aug. 18.—Before a tag day can be held here, in future, it must be licensed by the license committee, the city council has decided. This will prevent overlapping and the too frequent appeal to the public purse of all kinds of charities during times when even patriotic funds are slow to materialize.

MARRIED

Urquhart-Woodley.—At Calgary, on Sunday, August 14, 1915, Mr. W. H. Urquhart, to Mrs. V. A. Woodley, both of Lacombe.

LACOMBE HOSPITAL

The following donations have been received:

Seventh Day Adventists, \$21.35.

Nurse McCully, 50c.
As there has been more than usual spent on the Hospital in the last six months I would like to report what has been done with the money collected. I have received \$159.95.

In the first place, Dr. Hynes has spent close on to \$300.00 himself in re-furnishing the operating room. He put in a new sterilizer at a cost of \$211.00; also a case for instruments and other things which cost \$35 or \$40; also two iron revolving washstands with two pans on each, the cost of which would likely amount to \$8 or \$10 each. He also had some of the ground around the Hospital plowed up and seeded, and a new walk put up to the front door. This all means money.

The Hospital Board has also been doing things. They had the building nicely painted on the outside. Mr. Newman made a good job of it. The inside has also been newly tinted, in every room and hall; also some painting done. I am pleased (and a little bit ashamed) to say that the nurses accomplished this latter work themselves. They were not busy at the time and asked for the material to do it with. Misses McQueen and Hamilton deserve great praise for the handling of this work.

The Hospital Aid has supplied quite a few things. Miss Hamilton spends quite freely herself, getting the little things useful for the present.

I have had to go in debt to the amount of \$1.20. I see more things needed, but we are more than thankful for the things we have received. We will certainly need a couple of extra blankets for the coming winter.

I am hopeful that at Fair time

all those who did not buy a flower on the 12th of July will come to me with their 10 or 15 cents, and be a sharer in keeping this little hospital in good order.

I must tell you now how the money was spent. I have receipts for all the following items:

We have eleven beds and one cot in the Hospital.

Hospital Board \$70.00

Eight new mattresses; the best were all right 54.00

Eight window shades and square of oilcloth for the dining-room \$1.75

Eight double-faced rubber sheets 3.75

Cork oilcloth for upper hall and stairs 5.50

Dishes and glasses 2.30

Pillow Cotton 2.20

Work on roof of building by Mr. Ritz 4.00

Material for tinting and painting; one paint brush 5.85

Duty on box of flowers 60

Other articles not paid 1.20

We have also had donations of 1 screen door, 5 bedquits of flowers, 1 kitchen cloth, 1 white wash brush, 1 pair sheets, 7 pairs of pillow-slips, and 9 pairs of towels.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

—MRS. BURRIS.

MEAT INSPECTION

The public are hereby notified that all meat offered for sale in the Town of Lacombe must be inspected either by the Town's Inspector, Dr. Harrington, or by a qualified Government Inspector. Anyone offering meat for sale without complying with the town by-law will be prosecuted.

BORN

McLEOD.—At Lacombe, on Saturday, August 14, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. McLeod, a son.

Another Submarine Outrage

London, Aug. 20.—The big White Star line steamer Arabia, formerly a favorite ship of the Liverpool-Boston service, but which on her present trip was on the way to New York, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine at 9.15 o'clock Thursday morning, southeast of Fastnet. The steamer, according to a statement of the White Star line, was attacked without warning, and went down in 10 minutes. Of the 423 persons on board—181 passengers and 242 members of the crew—32 are missing and are believed to have perished. Most of those who have not been accounted for belong to the crew. Only six of the passengers are reported missing.

Whether any of those not accounted for are Americans has not yet been determined, but there were only twenty-six citizens of the United States on board, 22 being in the second cabin and four in the steerage. The Arabia carried no first-class passengers, having lately been turned into a two-class liner.

PUBLIC NOTICE

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, September 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

Dated at Edmonton, August 20th, 1915.
G. P. OWEN FERRIER,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.